REITERATES HIS OPINION OF TULLOCH'S STATEMENT.

But He is Quite as Emphatic in Declaring That Tulloch's Charges of Irregularitles Occurring in the Post Office Department Will Be Fully Investigated.

WASHINGTON, May 18 .- Postmaster-General Payne this afternoon reiterated with added bitterness his assertions of last Saturday regarding the worthlessness of the 18,000-word statement made by Seymour Tulloch, former cashier of the Washington post office, in support of his allegations concerning irregularities and crookedness in the Post Office Department.

"It is a stump speech," said Mr. Payne, emphatically, "and the most serious charges contained in its fifty pages are those against Comptroller of the Treasury Tracewell and Auditor Castle of the Post Office Department, that they passed improper accounts and "called off" an important inquiry just as the investigating officer was about to strike pay dirt.

"In regard to these charges of passing improper accounts, I wish to say just thisthat there is a vast difference between an account being irregular and its being unlawful. If I have a roll of money in my vest pocket, and another bundle in my pantaloons, and I make a purchase and pay for it out of the vest pocket roll, when usually I take the money out of my trousers, it may be irregular, but there isn't anyone who can say it is unlawful. That, I believe, is a fair instance of a great deal of this

alleged irregularity. "As I understand it, there was an amount of approximately \$50,000 disallowed by the Auditor for the Post Office Department and the Comptroller of the Treasury, and afterward passed by those officials. Why was it passed? Simply because an investigation proved that vouchers for expenditures had been charged to a wrong account and that matters were easily straightened out by a little clear-headed bookkeeping."

After a brief discussion of that phase of the Tulloch charges concerning the alleged appointment by former First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath of charwomen Postmaster-General Heath of charwomen whose names did not appear on the Department rolls, and who by his express order were not required to work, Mr. Fayne swung his chair around so as to face the reporter of a local paper, and, pounding his desk to emphasize his remarks, said:

"I have read in your paper that one of these women mentioned by Mr. Tulloch called at your office and asserted that his statement was true; that she had been appointed with the express understanding

statement was true; that she had been appointed with the express understanding that she was not to do a stroke of work, and was only at the Department twice a month, when she appeared for the purpose of signing the payroll. Give me the name of that woman, and I will do all in my power to collect from her the money she stole from the Government.

"To draw money under such an understanding as that, by means of collusion as pronounced as that must have been if the allegations are true, constitutes thetf pure and simple, and if we can secure the names of one or more persons who will confess to a thing like that, the machinery of this De artment will be put in motion in an effort to collect this stolen money, paid ostensibly as compensation for honest aid ostensibly as compensation for honest il. Tell me the woman's name." "I am sorry, Mr. Payne," the newspaper reporter answered, "but that incident is of a confidential nature."

The Postmaster-General waved his hand

in an annoved manner and said: "Oh, of course, if you fall back on the plea of 'confidential' I have nothing more to say. I understand also that this woman to say. I understand also that this woman who admits that she accepted a 'graft' of this nature, says that she really wanted to work, but was not permitted to do so. Isn't that remarkable? Isn't that wonderful? But I will tell you this again—all of you—that if we can ascertain the name of a single person, and can prove that he or she accepted money from the Post Office Department and did not even pretend to do any work in return, and that this condition was the result of an express understanding and in the nature of collusion. standing and in the nature of collusion.

I will take the necessary steps to collect

I will take the necessary steps to collect that stolen money.
"But I wish to call your attention to something more. These charges are made, and the names of the persons who are said to have received the benefits of this 'graft' are given. They will be looked up and the Department will make every effort to substantiate the allegations. But there is no proof offered in the statement which will aid us. The arrangements charged by Mr. Tulloch are admitted to have been at best only verbal, and the Postmaster at best only verbal, and the Postmaster at Washington, the really reponsible per-son, and the only one who could give us any information on the subject, is dead. And another thing is also true. It doesn't any information of the stolect. It doesn't follow because Mr. Seymour Tulloch never saw those people he mentioned as having the graft, or anybody else except himself for that matter, doing any work around the post office, that no one except Mr. Tulloch

ever did any work.

"Mr. Tulloch was cashier of the Washington office. From all I understand that is a responsible position, and requires a deal of work and constant application to duty.

"Yet Mr. Tulloch saw more than any one else of what was going on and displays an intimate knowledge of these irregularities. I do not wish to belittle Mr. Tullock or Mr. Tulloch's charges. Each and every one of his assertions, allegations, accusations and insingations will be careaccusations and insinuations will be fully investigated, but I am not permitting myself to be too optimistic or sanguine

as to the result."

Mr. Payne said that although he had received letters from former Postmaster-General Smith, Comptroller of the Treasury Tracewell, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Briatow and Postmaster-General Briatow and Postmaster-General Briatow and Postmaster-General Briatow General Bristow and Postmaster Merritt of Washington, telling of what they knew of Tulloch and his charges, he had written to these gentlemen again, following the receipt of Tulloch's detailed statement, requesting such additional information as they might have. These replies are expected in the course of a few days, when Bristow will take up in real earnest investigation into the charges in the his investigation L. Tulloch statement.

#### RAILROAD DECISIONS.

Supreme Court Reverses Interstate Commission's Order in L. & N. Case.

WASHINGTON, May 18 .- The Supreme Court to-day reversed the Interstate Commerce Commission's order declaring the rates charged by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and others between New Orleans and La Grange, Ga., were unreasonably high and discriminatory and in violation of the long and short haul clause. The Circuit Court sustained the commission, but the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed this judgment and remanded the case to the commission for further proceedings. The Supreme Court finds that the rates to La Grange were proper, the competition at Atlanta necessarily making the rates to that point lower. La Grange is on the line between New Orleans and Atlanta, but is not a competitive point. The rate from New Orleans to La Grange was formed by the competitive point. petitive point. The rate from New Orleans to La Grange was formed by taking the through rate to Atlanta and adding to it the local rate from Atlanta to La Grange. The court said that the lower rate to Atlanta was justified by the exigencies of competition, as had already been settled in previous decisions. On the other hand, the rate from New Orleans to Montgomery, the nearest competitive rount on the other the nearest competitive point on the other side of La Grange, and adding to this the local rate from Montgomery to La Grange, would make a higher rate than that comwould make a higher rate than that the plained of, while the railroads would be justified in charging it. Since the case was brought, however, it has been discovered that Opelika, which is between La Grange and Montgomery, was also a competitive point, and the railroads have since been making New Orleans-La Grange rates on the basis of Opelika rates.

The commission, therefore, is practically defeated on every contention made in the bill, including violation of the long and short-haul clauses, and that the rate was unreasonable.

on the loose hund a surface turned to one side by Mr. Langton's weight the and he fell in as far as his armpits. He was severely bruised, but not badly enough to be taken to the hospital.

Supreme Court Takes a Recess.

Washington, May 18.—The Supreme Court met to-day after a recess of two weeks, and after handing down opinions again took a recess until June 1, when it will adjourn intil October.

The state of the s

Never Criticised American Cavalry-His Letter Received by Gen. Corbin.

WASHINGTON, May 18.-Major-Gen. Coroin to-day received a letter from Gen; Baden-Powell, the British cavalry commander, denying that he had criticised American cavalrymen. When Gen. Baden-Powell was travelling in this country in April under the alias of "Col. B. Stevenson," which he explained had been assumed to escape annoyance by newspaper interviewers, he was quoted as saying that the American cavalrymen got so much coffee that it made them weedy and not fitted to stand an arduous campaign. On his arrival in London Gen. Baden-Powell heard of what he was reported to have said about the American cavalrymen and immediately cabled Gen. Corbin that he had not said it and that a letter of explanation would follow. This is the letter:

tion would follow. This is the letter:

WAR OFFICE, 41 Pall Mall, S. W., 1
May 7, 1933.

DEAR GEN. CORBIN: I am very sorry to
see it reported in the newspapers to-day
that annoyance has been caused in America
by criticisms which I am represented by some
of your newspapers to have made on the
United States cavairy. I have to-day cabled
to inform you that such representation is
entirely untrue. I never was interviewed
by any correspondent of any paper during
the whole of my visit, nor did I on any occasion give any adverse criticism or remark
on your cavairy.

Had I considered anything about them to
have been bad it is not likely that I should
have been so wanting in courtesy or tact as
to have said so openly. Nor was I in a position
from merely seeing one or two squadrons
for a short time, to judge of your cavairy
as a whole and so to pass disparaging judgment on it. As a matter of fact, such impression as I had in my own mind, from what
I saw, was of unqualified admiration of both
the cavalry and the artillery in every detail
and particular.

the cavalry and the artiflery in every detail and particular.

If you could kindly think of some way by which this could be conveyed to the officers concerned I should feel very greatly obliged, as I am much distressed that they should think I had given expression to, or even held, any such ideas as the papers attribute to me. Very truly yours, R. Baden-Powell.

Price of Silver Goes Up.

price paid by the Government for silver bullion since the recent purchases were begun. The London quotation, as telegraphed to the Treasury Department, was 55.25 cents. To-day's purchases are for delivery chiefly at the United States Mint in San Francisco, whence the pesos will be shipped to the Philippines.

DR. POTTER ON CIVIC IDEALS. The Bishop Urges That to Secure Clean Politics Is Everybody's Duty.

Bishop Potter gave his views on "The Citizen and His Ideal" last night to several hundred workingmen at a meeting in the Church of the Holy Communion. The meeting was under the auspices of the Workingmen's Club of Holy Communion parish and there were also present many members of similar organizations in downtown churches. In part the Bishop said:

Every citizen should have an ideal as regards his duties. Society has been evolved through the tribal state, the absolute despotism, the constitutional monarchy, to what we have here in the United States, the republican form of government. Seemingly it is one of great value and possibilities, but actually, it is not so. As you well know, gentlemen, whole communities as well as individuals are corruptible. I recognize that what is rotten exists in Boston as well as in New York, and in Minneapolis, in Philadelphia and St. Louis as well; in fact, I do not know where it does not exist. The purchasable is found everywhere. The conditions under which the purchasable exists should be the interest of every citizen. town churches. In part the Bishop said:

everywhere. The conditions under which the purchasable exists should be the interest of every citizen.

Twenty-five years ago, when I first came to New York, there was organized an association of men and women to investigate charities. The power of this organization was recently curtailed, mistakenly, perhaps, by official authority in Albany. It was composed of a number of men and women, whose motives were entirely above question. It grew out of the infamous condition of Bellevue Hospital. We could not reach the officials in charge with a ten-foot pole. But that organization of men and women turned on the light of civic duty, and compelled those in charge of the several institutions to make them what theu are to-day. They forced an issue. The eye of the private citizen was on those officials. What that association was able to do for Bellevue Hospital is what you and I have to do toward the whole civic mechanism.

There is danger to-day from our high

tion was able to do for Bellevue Hospital is what you and I have to do toward the whole civic mechanism.

There is danger to-day from our high degree of prosperity. There is no more dramatic, no more tragic occurrence in the history of nations, than the process which gives charters and privileges at a cost of corrupted votes. There are many men, just as clean and pure as you, gentlemen, who hold that vast interests cannot be safeguarded unless proper legislation is secured, no matter what the cost may be. The good citizen must recognize that a good end is not to be obtained without bribing, then we must go without it. But this good end is to be obtained. We can get proper legislation if we are sure at the primaries that we know the man who may represent us.

"Ah, brethren, we have got to recognize Him in whose name this church is built. We have got to recognize the brotherhood of man if we really are to know what the high ideal of citizenship is. That it is not merely self-interest, but that it is the cause of all, to be as much the interest of each one, as is an individual cause.

The Bishop received a vote of thanks for his address and by a rising vote was elected an honorary member of the club.

for his address and by a rising vote was elected an honorary member of the club.

FOOLS BUSINESS FIRMS. Credit Men's Attorney Tells Jerome of

Fake Collection Agency. Henry C. Quinby, attorney for the New York Credit Men's Association, has notified the District Attorney that a "fake collecting agency" is swindling wholesale and jobbing houses. According to Mr. Quinby the con-

cern has made at least \$50,000 out of New York firms alone in the last two years, and the losses of out-of-town houses have been much greater.
The scheme is a novel one. From 10,000 The scheme is a novel one. From 10,000 to 15,000 judgments are filed every month in this county. The judgment records are open to every one. The fake agency uses them freely in this way, Mr. Quinby

says.

A complainant who has an old judgment A complainant who has an old judgment against a person who has gone out of business or failed, gets a notice from this agency that it has information that the judgment debtor has recently come into property and that it can collect the judgment, with interest and costs if it gets from

\$11 to \$31 for "refiling" and putting the claim in shape to prosecute.

Inquiries made by the complainant after paying the fee elicit in time a reply to the effect that "the matter is progressing satisfactorily." The victimized firm waits for a while, hears nothing more from the agency and then writes many letters, till this stereotyped reply comes back:

We have adopted the maxim of Napoleon III., to the effect that many letters if left unanswered long enough, will answer them-

The General Electric Company, the National Lead Company and the American News Company are among the victims who have complained to the Credit Men's Asso-

"Out-of-town concerns are particularly liable to be fooled," said Mr. Quinby last night. New York firms have now practically all been posted or have learned by

DROPS INTO A COALHOLE. Hotel Manager Has a Disagreeable Sur-

prise While Taking a Walk. John H. Langton, manager of the Victoria Hotel, while passing the house at 28 West Twenty-seventh street last night, stepped on the loose lid of a coalhole. The lid was turned to one side by Mr. Langton's weight and he fell in as far as his armpits. He was severely bruised, but not badly enough to be taken to the hospital.

"STUMP SPEECH," SAYS PAYNE GEN. BADEN-POWELL'S DENIAL. MASSACRE OF JEWS IN RUSSIA

THE REASON WHY THIS GOVERN-MENT CANNOT INTERFERE.

Would Be as Much an Affront to Russia as if That Government Should Protest Against Lynchings of Negroes-Count Cassini on the Cause of the Trouble.

WASHINGTON, May 18.-Whatever sympathy this Government may have for the persecuted Jews in Russia, it must be regarded as individual and personal and in no sense official. Officially it feels bound not to commit itself. To do so would be to give cause to Russia to feel affronted. However much the Administration may desire to do something to put a stop to the massacres that are being reported from the Czar's dominions it cannot at this time, according to correct international practice, take any step toward that end, particularly in view of the official denial from St. Petersburg that massacres have taken place. In forwarding to that capital the request of Jews in this country to be permitted to send money and supplies to their suffering co-religionists, the State Department went to the limit of its right to take notice of what it regards as a purely domestic matter in which the United States has no direct concern, the interests of no American citizens being involved.

The Administration feels somewhat embarrassed and chagrined over the mistaken understanding among a great many people in this country, particularly those of the Jewish faith, that it may with propriety call Russia to account for the Bessarabian outrages. To do this would cause the relations of the two Governments to become strained, and in justice to itself as well as to the people of the country the Adminstration feels that it has no right to do anything that might produce such a condition. According to the principle gen-Washington, May 18.—The Director of the Mint to-day purchased 205,000 ounces of silver, for the Philippines coinage, at 55.08 cents per ounce. This is the highest as representations by Russia to this Gov-ernment against lynchings of negroes or attacks on Chinese in the United States.

From present prospects the only oppor-tunity that may be given the Government to enter into a discussion of the matter with Russia would be presented by the emigration to this country of many pau-perized Russian Jews fleeing to escape persecution.

The immigration into America of thou-

The immigration into America of thousands of poor Roumanian Jews, forced by the restrictions of that Government to flee from its territory, was made the subject of a vigorous note of protest by Secretary Hay last year.

Should the Bessarabian massacres have the same effect upon the Jews In that part of Russia representations similar to those made in the case of Roumania might be regarded as proper. Until such an opportunity arises, however, the Government is virtually powerless, according to correct observance, to seek to ameliorate the condition of the Jewish people in the Czar s dominions.

dition of the Jewish people in the Czar's dominions.

Some light was shed to-day on the feeling in his country on the Jewish question by Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, who, after explaining that the unfriendly attitude of his countrymen toward the Jews was common also to Germany and Austria, and was caused by the fact that the Jew, instead of working in the fields, became a money broker, and as such took advantage of the peasant, whom his power ultimately brought to ruin, went on to make this statement:

ultimately brought to ruin, went on to make this statement:

"The situation in Russia, so far as the Jews are concerned, is just this: It is the peasant against the money lender, and not the Russians against the Jews. There is no feeling against the Jew in Russia because of religion. It is, as I have said, the Jew ruins the peasants, with the result that conflicts ensue when the latter have lost all their worldly possessions and have nothing to live upon.

"There are many good Jews in Russia and they are respected. Jewish genius

other of its citizens, and when a riot occurs and Jews are attacked the officials immediately take steps to apprehend those who started the riot and visits severe punishment upon them. In the past Russians have been punished severely for attacks upon Jews. But, notwithstanding these conflicts the Jews continue to pursue the

flicts/the Jews continue to pursue the very practices which have been responsible for the troubles involving them."

Count Cassini maintained that it was only natural that the Russian, who was ordinarily very patient, should entertain a feeling against those who wrought his ruin. Emperor Nicholas, he said, had sought to assist the Jews by establishing agricultural colonies for them in Southern Russia, thus hoping to get them to give up money lending, but this effort was unsuccessful. Other projects to help the Jews had been attempted, he asserted, but also without success. As the Russian assimilated readily with other races, his failure to assimilate with the Jew must be attributed to the Jew, the Ambassador

As for the reports that the Russian Jews had been forbidden to arm for protection, Count Cassini said that he knew that when the facts became known it will be shown that there was no discrimination in this particular against the Jews.

GIFTS TO BISHOP M'DONNELL. Brooklyn Catholics Celebrate the 25th

Anniversary of His Priesthood. Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of the Roman Catholic diocese of Brooklyn will to-day celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination. A reception was tendered last night to Bishop McDonnell by the Cathedral Club at its quarters, 94 Greene avenue. The Bishop on his arrival, together with Mgr. Barrett, his secretary, the Rev. George W. Munderlein, chancellor of the diocese, and Mgr. O'Connell of the

of the diocese, and Mgr. O'Connell of the Catholic University, was received by Claude M. Becker, the president of the club, and Lewis E. Drummond, the ex-president, and escorted to a dais in the drawing room. President Becker delivered the address and presented to the Bishop an album containing a greeting and the names of the members of the club.

Then a handsome silk-covered box containing twenty-five golden eagles was presented to the Bishop.

The celebration to-day will begin with a pontifical high mass at the Pro-Cathedral in Jay street, of which Bishop McDonnell will be the celebrant. Following the mass there will be a reception to the Bishop in the assembly rooms, Academy of Music, by the clergy. In the evening the various Catholic Young Men's societies of the diocese will hold a demonstration in the Academy of Music in honor of the Bishop. Former Assistant Corporation Counsel William J. Carr will make the principal address.

Bishop McDonnell is still comparatively

Bishop McDonnell is still comparatively bishop McDonnell is still comparatively young, having been born Feb. 1, 1864. His labors as a priest were mostly in the New York diocese, and he was secretary to Archbishop Corrigan before being elevated to the head of the Brooklyn diocese.

SENIOR FROLIC DAY AT CORNELL. Fun on the Campus Before Donning the Cap and Gown.

ITHACA, May 18 .- To-day, the Cornell campus presented a novel scene. The seniors, ordinarily dignified, ran about the seniors, ordinarily dignined, ran about the campus spinning their tops and rolling their hoops like six-year-olds. It was the occasion of the annual senior frolic day, after which the seniors will be garbed in the cap and gown, and the class of '03 proposed to celebrate the change in youthful and strenuous fashion. The co-eds also did their share to make the day a success, and, casting aside all work, entered into and, casting aside all work, entered into the fun with the same energy as the men The women proved to be expert at the top spinning, but were outclassed in the hoop exercise by their male classmates.



Openwork effects in many of the half-hose on sale to-day; lots of solid blacks and plain whites; mighty cool and cool-looking.

Others in screaming colors. Others a happy medium. None less than 50 cent quality. 13,000 pairs; all sizes. 35 cents; 3 for \$1.00.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY. 756 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St. 542 Broadway, cor. 18th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. 1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

### FEAR SLAUGHTER AT KIEFF.

JEWS HEAR THAT BRIBES HAVE POSTPONED A MASSACRE,

And One May Begin as Soon as the Police Relax Their Vigilance and the Chance for Loot Improves-More Letters Received Tell of the Jews' Sad Plight.

The Jews of the East Side now fear most a repetition of the scenes of Kishineff at Kieffe an even larger Russian city. Additional letters from Jews in Kieff were received yesterday telling of the flight of thousands of Jewish population, and of the serious situation existing in that city and its suburbs.

Many recent letters have told that the Jews of Kieff expected an outbreak against them about May 3. This attack did not take place, but it has been generally asserted that the slaughter was only postponed. According to a letter received yesterday by S. Singer, a cigarette manufacturer of 86 Belmont evenue, Brooklyn, from his brother-in-law in Kieff, the threatened anti-Semitic outburst was averted solely by the bribery of the leading officials of the city. The letter says:

The Vice-Governor and the Chief of Police were each bribed with 10,000 rubles (\$5,000) and for this reason the contemplated massacre of April 20 (Russian calendar) was pre-I myself have contributed 100 rubles to the fund to bribe the same officials.

Another letter written from Kieff by the son of J. A. Singer of 3 Jefferson street savs:

We were in terror yesterday (May 3) but it passed quietly. We fear, however, that the respite is short. The anti-Semites are well organized and it is possible they are post-poning the attack, for almost everything of value has been removed from the city in the exodus of the Jews. The anti-Semites are awaiting the time when the police will be are awaiting the time when the police will be less strict and when the Jews will gradually return with their belongings. They would have nothing to gain by an attack now.

Gloomy news comes from the villages and towns where the Jews who fled from the city have taken refuge. There also a black cloud is hovering over them. The news from Kishineff causes everyone to feel the greatest fear. In Odessa most of the Jews of the better classes are clad in mourning, while here in Kieff they have decided not to attend any theatres or balls for one year. The money which they have been accustomed to expend for such affairs will be sent to Kishineff.

A second letter from M. Rabinowiz, the Jewish writer known as "Scholem Aleichem" describing the state of things in and around Kieff was printed yesterday by the Jewish Herald, which several days ago published an account by the same writer of the Jews flight from Kieff. Yesterday's letter was written on May 2, the day before the external artistics. pected outbreak against the Jews. It

pected outbreak against the Jews. It says in part:
Sad, indeed, is the lot of those who escaped to the hotels, but a thousand times sadder is the situation of those who have sought refuge in the villages of Fastor. Boyarky, Vasilkov, Makarov, Kaniev, and Homel. Kieflis crowded with a large military force. The villages are not, and consequently the Jews in the suburbs are less secure. There is a scarcity of bread—of course for the Jews. They long to go back to Kiefl. They do not know what to begin. At last the words of our Thora are verified. "And ye shall run without being pursued."
The Jewish Civil Guard, which has been formed, acts according to the law, and the Jewish guardian does not sleep. They are all armed. But the blackguards do not slumber either. They are all prepared and expect only the first signal. Our poor children sleep in their clothes. They are awakened several times during the night, open their frighened eyes and tremblingly ask: "Mamma, has the massacre begun?"
According to a cablegram from Kishi-

"Mamma, has the massacre begun?"

According to a cablegram from Kishineff received yesterday by Treasurer Arnold Kohn of the Kishineff Relief Fund there had been no outbreak at Tiraspol up to May 9, the day the despatch was sent. Reports of a massacre there have reached this country. The reply from Kishineff said: "All peaceful at fliraspol."

The Relief Fund was swelled by about \$5,000 yesterday, bringing the total amount.

\$5,000 yesterday, bringing the total amount to well over \$30,000. Of this about \$21,000 has already been sent. The largest addition was about \$1,500, the proceeds from Saturwas about \$1.500, the proceeds from Saturday's and Sunday's performances at the Windsor Theatre. The Educational Alliance sent \$104, the balance of the Bessarabian Famine Fund of 1900. Contributors should send money to Mr. Kohn at the State Bank in Grand street.

Arrangements are being made for a mass meeting probably on May 27, to protest against the massacres. Ex-President Cleveland is expected to preside.

Jacob Kushnerzitsky or "Friedman," the alleged Kishineff refugee, has disap-

the alleged Kishineff refugee, has disap-peared. It is supposed that he has gone o Boston.

GIRL CHEATS SAVAGE BULL. Saves Three Children From His Rage and

Avoids Attacks on Herself.

CENTREVILLE, N. J., May 18 .- Maude Caruthers, 17 years old, who is visiting near this village, saved three little children from being gored by a savage bull in a lot on the Garrabrant farm yesterday after

noon.

The young woman saw three little girls picking wild flowers while a large bull was bearing down upon them. The girl sprang over the fence rail separating the field from the roadway, caught up the little ones and deposited them in a place of safety. Only by the exercise of great agility was she able to avoid the attack the kull then made on her.

the bull then made on her.

She is a good basketball player and an adept at dodging. She twisted and turned while the bull with lowered head several times tried to impale her on his horns. Finally she reached the fence and jumped nimbly over, leaving the bull pawing the air and snorting his disappointment and rage.

Senator Elsberg Gets a Federal Appoint

ment. William Dielmann and George Lincks (Dielmann & Lincks), manufacturers of piano cases, made an assignment yesterday to Isaac N. Goodhue. The liabilities are \$20,000, with nominal assets about the same. After the assignment was made a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed against them, and Senator Elsberg was appointed receiver of the assets by United States Judge Holt.

## Exchanged

# AEOLIANS and ORCHESTRELLES

### at Reduced Prices

OR TWO WEEKS, BEGINNING MAY 18TH, there will be held a special sale of slightly used Acolians and Orchestrelles. Prices on Acolians are so rigidly maintained that this is indeed a rare opportunity for those who have thought that they should like to have an Acolian, but who did not feel warranted in purchasing a new instrument.

There is, perhaps, no other one fact which in itself speaks so favorably for the Aeolian and the Orchestrelle, as the frequent instances in which the purchaser desires to exchange his instrument for one of higher price.

In other words, he no sooner realizes, through practical experience in the Home, what the instruments really are, than he is ready and eager to increase his investment.

The disposition to possess the improvements as they appear in later styles has become emphasized since the development and introduction of the Orchestrelle, which embodies distinctive features in quality of tone as

The Aeolian Company desires naturally to encourage this tendency, and the result is an accumulation of instruments which, without being worn, are not strictly new.

These are placed in perfect condition for all practical purposes, in many instances are as good as if they had never been used, and are subject to the same guarantee. Twice a year a special sale is held. This Spring the sale embraces an unusually large stock, at prices which will insure their prompt purchase.

SPECIAL SALE BEGINS MONDAY, MAY 18,

and will continue for two weeks only. Included are a few Pianolas loaned to customers while waiting for special cases made to order.

It may be of interest to mention that the majority of instruments offered below were the styles upon which the strongest endorsements were obtained. The Acolian Grand differs only in case design from the first instrument owned by the late Queen Victoria and now in Balmoral castle. Style 1500 is an exact duplicate of the instrument purchased by Grand Duke Michaelovitz of Russia.

Regular Price	Special Price		Regu	lar Price	Special Price
ORCHESTRELLE, STYLE W \$1,800	\$1,500	AEOLIAN, ST	TYLE D	\$300	\$240
ORCHESTRELLE, STYLE V 1,500		AEOLIAN, ST	TYLE 1500	500	200
ORCHESTRELLE, STYLE VX 1,350			TYLE 1450		150
AEOLIAN, STYLE GRAND 750			TYLE 1250		125
AEOLIAN, STYLE COLONIAL 600	300		TYLE 1050		100
AEOLIAN, STYLE CHIPPENDALE. 600	300		TYLE 750		95
AEOLIAN, STYLE A 400	280	AEOLIAN, ST	TYLE 700	200	75
		Regular	Price Special Price		
AEOLIAN, STYLI	PRINCESS.	The state of the s	The second second		

New Orchestrelles ranging in price from \$600 to \$2,500.

A discount of 10 per cent, for cash will be allowed, or the instrument will be sold on moderate monthly payments.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, ABOLLAN 362 Fifth Ave.

Beiling FREDERICK LOESER CO......Brooklyn

Henry Winthrop Gray's Accounts as Receiver Disputed by Two Plaintiffs -Attorney-General Back of Them

-Justice Orders New Accounting In an opinion handed down yesterday with a decision vacating an order passing and settling the accounts of Henry Winthrop Gray as receiver of the United States Mutual Accident Association, Supreme Court Justice MacLean took occasion to score the Attorney-General's office and Mr. Cunneen's

predecessors for neglect. The motion was made by Attorney-General Cunneen and Lawyer Raphael S. Moses, in behalf of two members of the Association, J. A. Hudson and J. H. Abbott who say that they were not properly notified when the Court was asked to approve Mr. Gray's accounts. In their affidavits they object to such approval, alleging that Mr. Gray misapplied and wasted the funds. and that former Attorneys-General, when called upon to investigate the matter, gave

Attorney-General Cunneen also subnitted an affidavit made by Henry W. Kilspent \$27,978 for office help alone during his receivership and that the expenditure for clerk hire exceeded the total income during the receivership. It is pointed out in particular that Benjamin C. Nevins drew \$80 a week as a clerk, while as a matter of fact Nevine was in the invalve havines or Nevins was in the jewelry business on Union Square and doing little or nothing for the receiver. The deposition made by

it but perfunctory attention.

The statements that "the attention paid to the matter by the Attorney-General's office was of the most perfunctory character," and that "the Attorneys-General did not deem it a part of their duties to make any particular investigation into such matters," are disa part of their duties to make any particular investigation into such matters, "are disappointing confessions of neglect of duty by a public office, in view of the provisions of the Act of 1882. Chapter 331, passed ostensibly and ostentatiously for the purpose of defending, in just such matters, the interests of those who, as remarked at that time, are not able to reach the conduct of corporate affairs except with a jimmy. Upon the serious charge of waste and of the equally, if not more serious charge of at least mistaken application of trust funds, this application by the Attorney-General in his own behalf and of the creditors whose claims have been duly proven, is granted, leaving the question of diversion of trust funds, the subject also of a present motion by certain policyholders of the defendant, to be determined upon the final accounting now pending.

New Directors for the Cramps. PHILADELPHIA, May 18 .- The reorganization of the board of directors of the William Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company was perfected at a meeting held to-day The directors who resigned were Morton McMichael, Thomas Dolan, C. A. Griscom and Samuel Dickson. The new directors are H. A. Berwind, William M. Potts and Henry S. Grove of Philadelphia, and S. L. Hine and J. W. Dunn of New York. C. H. Cramp remains president of the company.

Sold 2.000 City Bricks for 86. John Lally, a driver, of 10 East Twentyfirst street, Bayonne, was committed by Recorder Lazarus yest erday charged with having stolen 2,000 bricks from the city dock. He said he sold them to Louis Rosen-haus for \$6. Rosenhaus was held for re-

ceiving stolen goods.

CUNNEEN HAS GOT TO WORK.

Mr. Quay of a trust, fund of \$10,000 which was on deposit with the State Insurance Department but which the receiver was enabled to withdraw through a special act of the Legislature, is also called into question.

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A reward of \$1,000 was posted at Police Headquarters yesterday for information of

the whereabouts of Philip Blagden of Englewood, N. J., a clerk in the bookkeeping department of the Liberty National Bank, 139 Broadway, who disappeared on April 30 after leaving the bank.

The reward was offered by James C. Blagden, the missing man's brother, who is connected with the auditing department of the American Bank Note Company. He says he is unable to account for his brother's disappearance. The young man was steady in his habits, he says, did not drink and gave up most of his time outside of office hours to the mild diversion of the Englewood Golf Club. He handled no

the Englewood Golf Club. He handled no money at the bank.

He had just received an increase in salary, and has still on deposit in Englewood a considerable sum in cash and some U. S. Steel stock.

Young Blagden is 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighs 190 pounds, is full-faced, with dark complexion, hair and mustache and brown eyes. He has a sear on his chest several inches long, and a birthmark on the back of his left shoulder. There are gold fillings in teeth of both jaws. The family has had detectives on the case for two weeks.

Chi Psi Fraternity Lodge at Cornell Burned ITHACA, May 18 .- The beautiful Chi Psi fraternity lodge, situated on the edge of Cascadilla avenue gorge at Stewart avenue, was completely gutted by fire between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock to-day. Cor-nell students gallantly assisted the Ithaca fire department in fighting the flames, but the lodge was almost completely de-stroyed. The loss on the building and contents approaches \$35,000.

